The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER TEN.

The Undying Flame.

At the outset of the Rebellion the country was startled by the intelligence that flew along the telegraphic wires, how hearts trusted and confided in, sickened in the miasmatic atmosphere of slavery, and fainting in the hour of trial, sank into the filth and corruption of disloyalty and treason. The streets of Baltimore were stained with the blood of New England men on their way to the defence of the Capital—her police shrunk from their duties, and unchecked by the restraints of law, the mob fell upon innocent men and women, and threatened destruction to everything that dissented from the wild intents of the rioters. The arm of the Government, as the blight of treason fell upon each portion of the South, dropped powerless by the side of the people, who, in turn wondered at the apparent weakness of the government, old as ours and feared as it. We all know how feverish was the popular mind, and how anxiously it awaited the daily news. That fever heat burst into a flame which arose as high as heaven, and flashed its hallowed light across the country from the lumberman's rude cabin in the forests of Maine, to the tent of the gold-seeking Californian far up among the small streams that feed the Sacramento.

The general voice was for war. The cry of peace was hushed—for there was no peace. It was no riot. It was no armed mob. It was not the outburst of a temporary fitful passion, but a meditated, organized, formidable resistance to the laws of the country and the authority of the Republic. It was not to escape the rule of a dominant party, but a systematic effort to sever the bonds that tied together a community of freemen and an association of slaves. The people did not come out and view the progress the fire was making upon their dwellings and then shrink back to watch the timbers as they fell and turned to cinder.

This was an undying flame—and no storms of defeat—no heaping up of the ashes of destroyed hopes and happiness, could quench the noble element. Let our armies triumph, and even the widow over the dead body of whose husband Victory has led his comrades—the widow, we say, will smile through her tears, and say "God bless my country." You must not tell us that defeat has plucked one by one the stars from our flag—the stars that shone so proudly there, but if you insult us with such language we will leave you to the mercies of an outraged people whose breasts are warmed by the undying flame that first lit up the Temple of Liberty. No lover of his country will say that we are tired of pursuing this rebellion—that we are ready to abandon the war to our enemies. Let the President propose to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy—let him issue a Proclamation declaring the Rebellion unsubdued and evincing a determination to abandon the South to the fates and trials of independent nations. How soon would the people cry "Down with him—the traitor!"

We have no such fears, for coming generations will rise up and call him *Secundus Pater Patria*, and that undying flame will shine down through the deep chambers of the Temple of Time, and posterity will read in security and peace the history of this Great Rebellion.

PAT ANDRUS.

The Richmond Whig on General McClellan.

While General McClellan, remarks the *N. Y. Post*, was at the head of the Potomac army, the Rebel journals always spoke of him with a great pretense of admiration. They used to assure the world that Gen. McClellan was the only man they were afraid of—the only Yankee General whom they thought to be possessed of any genius.

These opinions were often cited by Gen. McClellan's admirers. Now, however, when this officer is displaced from the army, and when there is no likelihood that he will ever return to command, the Rebel journalists come out with their real opinions of his merits as a military officer.

From the Richmond Whig, April 21.

"THE LATE GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

"Young Napolean is dead—dead beyond resurrection. In flesh he may still walk the earth, but in spirit, in power, in the hope of glory he is defunct. It is a noteworthy fact that the ulaloes and hullabaloes over this person have ceased in Yankeeland. For two or three months after his dismissal he was the pet object of Democratic sympathy and conservative sympathy; but now even Beast Butler has grander ovations than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more.

"A review of his career from the time he claimed Rosecrans's laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain down to the battle of Antietam, would be instructive to the nation of liars who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and accepted him because his falsehoods, gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression upon the Rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace in the career of this braggart the overruling power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of the just cause. Nothing is easier to prove than that the elevation of McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee army was all that was needed, after the election of Lincoln, to insure our independence.

The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

"In October, 1861, he had 180,000 men and the most overwhelming array of field artillery that had ever been seen upon this continent. Before him was an army of 40,000 Confederates, occupying Mason's and Munson's Hill, and defiantly daring him to come out of his fortifications. The roads were good and weather splendid, he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory—so, at least, thought his master Lincoln. But he knew his men were cowards, and he was afraid of his reputation. He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push us from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers—hence the flank movement by way of Leesburg, which ended so horribly, and benumbed him with fright for three months.

"Driven by an imperative order to advance again, in spite of the Winter mud, he entered the entrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of surrounding ruins.

"He shipped round to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. Magruder opposed him with but 7,500 men, kept him in check and forced him to the use of the spade and pick, his favorite weapons. He made siege, and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburg followed. His advance was whipped by Johnson's rear guard, but owing partly to the ignorance of the country and to the bad handling of some of our troops he was enabled to gain enough advantage on one wing to put some conceit into his men. He acknowledged, however, at one time it looked as if the Bull Run rout would be enacted again.

"After this battle an event occurred which has been forgotten, but deserves to be recalled. A Confederate Surgeon, left in charge of the wounded, told McClellan that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond, but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled, as if in pity of the Surgeons ignorance. The Surgeon told him farther, that the Abolitionists were making a tool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emancipation of negroes, and put an abolitionist in his place. McClellan replied, "That he was in no fear of the Abolitionists as long as he had command of that army." "But," he added, "if they do throw me aside and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe, and cease to have anything to do with this war."

"How literally the surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled! McClellan has been kicked out of office; the insurrection proclamation has been issued; Hooker, a pure-blooded Abolitionist, has command of the Army of the Potomac; and it has not been two weeks since McClellan, in a public speech, urged the people to sustain Lincoln. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the Abolition despotism.

"Space will not permit us to follow Young Napoleon through the narrative of his career. The Yankees might have taken Richmond after the Battle of Seven Pines, when our forces were in confusion. After the Battle of Hanover Court House he might have done the same thing. After the battle of Antietam the same.

"In the report of the battle he convicts himself of falsehood in the most glaring manner. He excuses himself for not renewing the battle the morning of the 18th by saying his losses were so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that he did not think it proper, especially as he was sure of the arrival that day of 15,000 fresh men. He happens to recollect the return of his enemy, Hooker's corps, viz: 35,000 men for duty, and four days after the same corps showed 13,500. Yet after this admission of loss and disorganization, he closes by claiming a great victory, with a capture of 13 guns, 39 colors, 15,000 small arms, and 6,000 prisoners.

"His bombastic dispatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation. His reputation was founded on lies. In lies he towered, and under lies he is lost—crushed. How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army! With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, enterprise, and daring would have pushed us sorely; but he was in awe of his dishonest reputation. His lies made him a coward, and from the first day to the last of his military career, he did not dare, on a single occasion, to expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster, he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moments destroys every vestige of obligation conferred by his vain glorious pretensions."

Free Labor vs. Servile Labor.

No classes are so directly and vitally interested in the great conflict now waging in the United States as the working classes, not only in this but in every civilized country throughout the world. Two forces, two forms of civilization, two systems of society, not only essentially distinct, but utterly incompatible, are engaged in mortal conflict, and the battle between North and South is, and has been all along, in its first springs as well as in its last issues, the battle of free industry against servile labor. In the North, industry is more honored than it ever has been in any part of the world. In the free States of the Union labor met with its highest encouragements, and reaped its greatest rewards. In the Slave States, on the other hand, it was more dishonored and degraded than it ever has been in any other part of the civilized world. Throughout the South labor, as the badge of a servile and despised race, is branded with such infamy that no freeman dare assert his alienated birthright. The industrial life which in the North justly earns for the laborer a position of independence and respect, in the South deprives him of all the rights of humanity, and degrades him to a level with the beast. The Southern States have taken ample care there shall be no mistake on this vital point. Over and over again, in official documents, in the speeches of their leading public men, in their chief organs of opinion, they have declared implacable hostility to free industry and free society in every shape. Of late, however, they have become still more outspoken and aggressive in their crusade against free industry, and on behalf of their great fundamental institution of servile labor. No longer restricting their advocacy of the system to a single race, or a single country, they boldly declare that slavery is the only true foundation of society in any part of the world, and that it must become the basis of every powerful State, of every well ordered social system—in a word, of civilization throughout the world.

We lately quoted from a leading southern organ, the Richmond Inquirer, the instructive statement that the time had come for abandoning the defence of slavery on the narrow ground of race and color, and for asserting that it was right, natural and necessary, irrespective of race or complexion. Another southern organ, the South-side Democrat, more explicitly urges that all whites in the southern States incapable of supporting their children at school should be reduced to a condition of legal bondage. This is a direct challenge, an open defiance to free industry all over the world. It is a gauntlet thrown down to the working men of every free country. In this great conflict between free and servile labor the working men throughout the world have a supreme interest.—*London News*.

Rebellion in Berks.

On Tuesday last the "democracy" of Berks had a great county meeting in Reading, at which E. S. Ancona presided. Our readers will remember that some secret treasonable organizations were broken up in that county a few weeks ago, and some arrests made. Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Hiester W. Clymer, and others, took active parts in the meeting. From a solid column of resolutions we make a few extracts:

THEY JUSTIFY SECRET TREASON.

Resolved, That secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of the Constitution and laws, and that whenever a free people see proper to organize themselves, in secret or in public, they have a right to protection, and if the Government, for political purposes, fails to render that protection, we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the extent of our power.

BUT PREFER OPEN REBELLION.

Resolved, That if secret political societies have recently been organized among us, it is to be presumed they are for no other purpose than the protection of their rights against unlawful arrest *or the execution of unconstitutional laws*. Until the contrary is proven, the character of our people warrant this belief; but, as such objects can better be secured by the open organization of our whole people, in strict accordance with law, and without furnishing pretexts for armed intervention by a military power, we earnestly recommend all such to abandon the *secret* features, and join us in open organization in every ward, township and borough of our county.—Such a movement will give us strength and power at home, and inspire confidence and wield moral influence abroad.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Berks county, in mass meeting assembled, that while we will obey the Constitution and laws of our country, and make no forcible resistance to the execution of any process administered by the government *within the limits of its legitimate functions*, we will not submit to nor tolerate the slightest encroachments upon our rights and privileges; such attempt will meet with our resistance at all hazards and regardless of consequences.

Resolved, that we regard the enamcipation proclamation, *the conscription law*, and the confiscation acts as clearly unconstitutional; and if the insane threat of a distinguished military chieftain, (distinguished more for the position he holds than for achievements in arms,) to put his heel upon the necks of Northern men, be attempted to be carried out, we promise him a warm reception.

These Copperheads are a little more outspoken than any others in Pennsylvania who have sense enough to be responsible for what they say; but we may accept their declaration of sentiments as those of their faction throughout the State. The fact that they resolved that their proceedings should be published in the Pittsburgh *Post*, among a few other papers of unmistakable copperhead stripe, is evidence that they recognize it as one of *"us."*—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Faith Triumphant in Death.

There is an instinctive feeling in human nature to shun the approach of dissolution. We pause on the brink of the stream that divides us from the unseen world, and hesitate to cross to the other side. We would linger here, even when our stay is saddened by grief, and threatened with new perils, and great manifold perplexities. We naturally quail and shrink in view of the despotism of death. Unless some mighty impulse lifts us above its terrors and direct our minds to the contemplation of future and eternal realities, we must dread the hour that shall close our eyes for ever to earthly scene, and bring us to the gates of the grave

And such a mighty impulse the Christian has in the simple faith that moulds and fasions his religious character. For this faith teaches him that beyond the regions of death, there is a better inheritance in heaven for the righteous. He who brought life and immortality to light in the Gospel proclaims to each and all of His followers, "I am the Resurection and the Life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." We are not left to the cold doubts of skepticism, when we lay our righteous friends in the grave of the earth. Christianity supplies what was wholly wanting in the calculations of Natural Theology and to her teachings we are indebted for "the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope," and for our certain knowledge of the future and eternal reunion of soul and body.—*Rev. Dr. Beardsley.*

A Touching Incident.

Among the most attractive episodes in Stevens' History of Methodism, is the chapter of incidents at the battle of Blenheim. But even the account—taken almost *verbatim* from the original simple narative—of the Methodist soldier shouting praises while he hung across a cannon, and his life-blood spirting from his mutilated legs, is not more affecting than the following statement from Abbott's recent work on our Civil War. The incident is said to have occurred at the first battle of Bull Run.

Just in the path of the artillery of our columns, as they swept across the Warrenton pike, there was the dwelling of a widow, Mrs. Judith Henry, an estimable christian lady. She was confined to bed with sickness, which did not allow of her removal. There she lay, all helpless, just between the contending armies, as the storm of war raged around her dwelling, bullets piercing it, and shot and shell crashing through the walls and roof. Three times her own body was pierced by bullets or fragments of shells. Her bed was drenched with blood. She lived just long enough after the battle to say to those who came to look upon her mangled frame, that all the thunder and tumult of the tempest of human passion, her soul was at peace—a peace which multilation and death, approaching in their most terrific forms, could not disturb. Seldom has there been witnessed a more signal triumph of christian faith. She sweetly fell asleep in Jesus."

The Endless Rest.

There are no weary hearts on the other side of Jordon. The rest of heaven will be sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on His bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in His Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin, a rest from suffering; a rest from sorrow. That very rest that Jesus enjoys Himself. We shall not only rest with Him, we shall rest like Him. How many of earth's weary ones are resting in His glorious presence now? It will be undisturbed rest. Here the rest of the body is disturbed by dreams, and sometimes by alarms, but there are no troublesome dreams of alarming occurrences there. Thanks be unto God for the rest we now enjoy. Ten thousand thanks to God for the rest we shall enjoy with Christ! Weary one—look away from the cause of thy present suffering, and remember there is rest remaining for thee. A little while thou shall enter into rest.

Rules for a Holy Life.

Whoever desires to persevere and increase in the fear of the Lord, and the comfort of the Holy Ghost, to live and die in the hope that maketh not ashamed, must be diligent in secret prayer; must constantly read the holy scriptures, begging the Most High to explain them and give faith in them; and must walk with those who walk conscientiously before God—who are always aspiring to what they have not attained—in whose manner, spirit and discourse, there is what reaches the heart, and tends to humble, quicken and comfort the soul. In all my reading and acquaintance for forty years with religious people, I never saw an instance of one decaying and coming to nothing, who observes these rules—never saw one who presumed to any consideration, to give over attention to them, who did not fall away.—*H. Venn.*

☞ Thy corrupt heart is like an ant's nest, on which, while the stone lieth none of them appear? but take off the stone, and stir them up with the point of a straw, you will see what a swarm is there and how lively they be. Just such a sight would thy heart afford thee, did the Lord but withdraw the restraint he has upon it, and suffer Satan to stir it up by temptation.

☞ As musk lying among linen perfumes it, so the real in-dwelling of God's Spirit imparts the sweet fragrancy of holiness to the believer's heart.

TEA GROWING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A gentleman residing in Tioga county, states that the citizens of Rutland, in that county, have been considerably excited over the discovery of a plant or herb which grows in that vicinity, which they claim to be an excellent substitute for the Chinese tea. They call it the Mountain tea. It grows to the height of about eighteen inches upon high lands. Quantities of this plant have been gathered by the Rutlanders, who have taken it to market and sold it to merchants who have mixed it with the Chinese teas, which it is said to resemble very much. There is also a large tract of land in Clinton county, on which genuine tea is claimed, to be growing. One gentleman, who owns a farm on which the herb is indigenous, says that his attention was first called to it by a native Chinese who said it was genuine China tea plant. The gentleman uses it on his table, and no one detects it from the imported article. A gentleman of the medical profession, residing in Crawford county, had tested the Clinton tea and pronounced it simon pure. If these statements are correct, Pennsylvania may soon be independent of the Celestials, so far as tea is concerned.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A cure for hydrophobia in its worst stage, has been effected by Dr. Louis Bauer, the health officer of Brooklyn. A citizen of that suburb was bitten in the hand about a week ago by a rabid dog, and shortly afterwards developed the usual symptoms of violent hydrophobia. Four eminent physicians did what they could do for him, but without avail, and he had been given up, to die a terrible death, when his case became known to Dr. Bauer. The latter, upon going to see the poor man, ordered him to be laid flat upon his stomach on the bed, and wrapped ice and wet cloths upon the back of his neck and along his spine.—From the well known antipathy of hydrophobic victims to water, the patient at once went into violent spasms, exhibiting every sign of enduring terrible tortures. He was kept tied down, however, and the cloths and ice kept upon his back and neck for three days, during which time the spasms gradually subsided, the pulse and breathing became regular, and when the strange appliances were removed, the patient was virtually a well man.

☞ A Utica paper contains the following brief but ominous paragraph: "Ha! ha!! It is a girl!"

"SET HIM AGAIN."—A very worthy fisherman, by the name of Grizzle, was drowned some time since, and all search for his body proved unavailing. After it had been in the water some months, however, it was discovered floating on the surface, and taken to the shore; whereupon Mr. Smith was despatched to convey the intelligence to the much afflicted widow.

"Well, Mrs. Grizzle, we have found Mr. Grizzle's body.

"You don't say so!"

"Yes we have; the jury has set on it, and found it full of eels!"

"You don't say Mr. Grizzle's body is full of eels?"

"Yes it is; and we want to know what you will have done with it."

"How many eels do you think there is in him?"

"Why, about a bushel."

"Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house and set him again!"

AN UNWILLING MILITIA MAN.—We have already announced the calling out of the militia at Wheeling for the purpose of resisting the threatened attact of the rebels on that place. Among those who refused to respond to the call was John, an hostler at the "Monroe House," a bitter secessionist, and of course not disposed to obey General Wheat's order. The result was a squad came for him. John had supposed he didn't belong to the militia, and this call of his adopted country came upon him very suddenly. He turned pale, and seemed to be balancing in his mind the chances of escape, but the bayonets were against him, so he simply turned around to the porter and remarked: "Well Jesus Christ died for sinners, and I suppose I must die for the niggers; give me my coat, Jo." It is proper to add as a sequel to the foregoing, that John gave the squad the slip, and has not since been herad of.

☞ "Are you an Odd Fellow?"

"No, sir, I have been married over a week."

"I mean do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows?"

"No, I belong to the order of married men."

"Thunder—how dumb! Are you a Mason?"

"No, I'm a carpenter."

"Worse and worse! Are you a Son of Temperance then, eh? Confound you."

"Confound you! I'm the son of John Gosling!"

The querist went his way perfectly muss't-up-ficated."

PRINTERS' TALK.—Every profession has its technical terms, and, of course, the printers have a "smattering," which is only intelligible to the craft. The following is a specimen. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to the uninitiated: "Jim, put Gen. Beauregard on the galley, and then finish the murder of that negro you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Guyandotte; distribute the small-pox; you need not finish that mutiny; put the mumps in the paper this week. Pitch that pie into hell, and then go to the devil, and he will tell you how to dispose of the dead matter."

THAT'S A GOOD 'UN.—Some one was telling Sam about the longevity of the mud turtle. "Yes," said Sam, "I know all about that, for once I found a venerable old fellow in a meadow, who was so old that he could scarcely wiggle his tail, and on his back was carved (tolerably plain, considering all things,) these words, "Paradise, Year 1, Adam."

☞ A lady was once declaring that she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It certainly shortens their lives," said she. "I didn't know that," exclaimed a gentleman; "there's my father who smokes every blessed day, and he is now seventy years old." "Well," was the reply, "if he had never smoked he might have been eighty."

A WIDOW'S USE OF THUNDER.—Every time a storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's house (he was a widower,) and clasp her little hands and fly around till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed, and the consequence was that she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms rattled over her head.

☞ "I say, friend, is there any thing to shoot about here?" inquired a sportsman in Kentucky of a boy he met.

"Wal," was the reply, "nothing just about here stranger, but the schoolmaster is down the hill yonder—you can pop him over."

☞ "Halloo, Fred, what are you writing—poetry?"—"Yes," said Fred; "I'm writing an owed (ode) to my tailor."—"What's the time and tune?" continued Tom. "Time, sixty days," replied Fred. "It's set to notes of mine in his possession."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

Union State Convention.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Ch'm Union State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

A MEETING of the Union County Committee will be held at Hollidaysburg, in the Town Hall, at two o'clock on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May next. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration.

JOSEPH SMITH, Ch'm.

May 16, 1863.

"WHEN SHALL THE END BE."

Just now no question is so frequent.—Even patriots ask it. Fortunately no man can answer it. God has the answer, but between us and it is a mighty foe, a terrible enemy, over whom our feet must trample in triumph before we can hear or understand it. To learn to work and wait is the lesson of this nation now. And it is an indispensable lesson. Not to learn is to imperil us.

We only have interest in the future as we improve the present, and so require it as the sphere of our growth. How the inert and thriftless man can even look upon the future with a hope is to us a riddle.

We are to take thought of this day and to-morrow will therefore take thought for itself. We make our own future, not by our wishes and hopes, but by our every day's work and faith.

"Trust not future howe'er pleasant,
Let the past dead bury its dead,
Act, act, in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead."

The present only is ours, and our use of it gives character to all that is to come.—The present is our world—the sphere that is to grow into our infinite, the moment that is to expand into our eternity.

Old age hinges back into boyhood.—Gray hairs will have shelter and honor and reverence if the boy's heart loved truth, his hand labor, his eye beauty.

Thus every moment lost in the present makes the future hopeless and becomes the mother of a sorrow for days that have not yet risen.

Then it is not the boy's business to waste precious time asking if old age shall be happy or miserable, rich or poor. His destiny is with himself. Let him but learn his duty, and then discharge it because it is his duty, and his bent shoulders will bear the burden of his years with delight, and the winds, wafting his hoary locks, will shake out of their bloom an ambrosial fragrance.

The thought before us will correct the folly of that perpetual query—When shall the end of this war come? This query will not break the sinews of the great rebellion. The words are not brave, they are not the language of healthy patriotism. Children ask questions, men work. Traitors and cowards talk such stuff—earnest and responsible men grip the battle axe and strike the foe both "hip and thigh."

Then the nation's mission is higher and holier than this.

In the cabinet, army and navy there must be an intensity of concentration of energy upon the present hour's work, that will convince the universe that we are in love with our cause. When a man undertakes to build a house there is no need of trouble about the roof till he has built up to the roof's place. And if in his hurry to get up to the roof, he lay a stone awkwardly, or set a timber carelessly, then he spoils both house and roof. His business is to do each moment's work well, that the first may receive the last, and the last mature the first in a solid and united building. It is so with the nation, for principle is universal in its application. The fact is, these traitorous worshippers of that grim god of slavery, and those slimy peace-croakers have kept back the dawn of the blessed day of our perfect triumph, by as much as they have ignored this holy principle. The work that God Almighty gave this nation to do in the two past years of tears and blood, was not the work of saving slavery, or becalming the hot heads of the "erring sisters." It was a sterner work, even that of relentless war against traitors, compassing in its red circle the mother of this infernal revolution—the institution of slavery. That was our work, and reaching over it after an issue that could only come through it, we have been beaten in battle, and peace still sits upon her throne and mocks our folly. Our present work was to shout Fremont, and to shrink from the touch of McClellan as from death. In default of this the end still is not, and the work of the past we have just engaged to do.

We repeat, that the demagogue and traitor pray only for the end—peace—peace—regardless of the sort—the good man and broad patriot are bent only on the work of the present hour. And that they do in God's name. O that this mighty people—now mightier than ever for having come out of great tribulation—would bow down to its sublime work just because the work is worthy and needs to be done!

What issues would we not have—what a rare harvest of magnificent results. The carnival of treason would collapse in "hungry ruin," and the hound of death would lap the blood of the monster of Slavery.

Our rebel foe—the enemy of God and man—of truth, humanity and justice—mother, too, of barbarism, would be driven away like Milton's ruined angels—"Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen," and the impious slave-power be crushed beneath the heel of an earnest nation, believing in liberty, and striving to be just.

But this is not all. Those who only think of the end, or put supreme stress upon a mere victory, forget that a mere peace or victory would be like a boy that got over into the sphere of manhood without the experience that lies between, and holds the two in unity. A victory wrought out by the sword, to be a blessing must first be wrought in the conscience.

Thus a simple sword-victory is not the chief good that's to come out of this grim, deep, and bloody encounter. Such a peroration to this intense and terrible drama might mean the extinction of the republic. There is something infinitely more vital than victory—more intrinsic and essential than peace. The nation needs discipline, correction, chastisement for sin. As we have manhood to ask for this and endure it, is there hope. So do we exorcise the devil that hath hatched the cause of all our wo. So do we cut out the nasty gangrene that is weaving its damning net-work about the nation's heart. For a bad man there is nothing so good as correction—nothing so perilous as peace. Let him suffer, and he feels that he has thrown himself against the bulwark of the universe. This feeling works repentance—repentance life. So of the nation. It needs repentance before peace; aye, as the condition and possibility thereof. So shall we be taught justice and mercy, righteousness and truth. And for these we had better suffer forever than to pray an end to this war without them. For without them the war's end would be our end, and peace would be hell.

And much as we deprecate carnage and blood, we still deprecate more a peace that comes before the education of terrible discipline, and, therefore pray God that he would still search us with his red blade until the quick is agonized, and the nation groans amid the travailings of repentance. Then indeed shall we have the "beginning of the end," prated about so much by brainless men, and a solid foundation up out of which a divine peace may lift itself like a column of alabaster.

Then as a people let us do and suffer what the present hour demands, for so shall we best compass the end, and bloom out into a peace of God's own giving.

☞The 54th Mass. (colored) regiment is full.

New York Democracy.

The confusion of counsels in "the party"—some being for peace and some for war—which has for some months puzzled common people, is about to be cleared up. The late address of the Democratic members of the Legislature of New York has been denounced and repudiated by the Mozart Hall wing of the party. They say:

Resolved, That the paper lately issued at Albany, purporting to be the address of the Democratic members of the Legislature, has no binding effect upon the Democracy of this city or vicinity, because our members, whose names were without authority attached to it, did not sign and do not concur in it, and *because said paper advocates a continuance of the war under the policy of the Administration, with all its objects, outrages and unconstitutional purposes.* We call upon the members of this city to publicly disavow *them.*

Resolved, That in view of this attempt at Albany to place the Democratic party of the State in a false position as favoring a continuance of the war we are glad to learn that *the masses composing the Democratic party will meet in a State Convention on an early day*, to the end that they may express their own opinions upon this great question, independent of the selfish clique which has so long ruled and ruined the party organization of the Empire State.

We rather like this plain talk. There are in the Democratic party three classes of men. The first is composed of those who are honest friends of the Union—truly loyal men, who will not turn their backs upon their country even for the sake of party. The second is composed of copperheads in disguise—men who pretend to be for the Union—for a vigorous prosecuting of the war, but who, at the same time, are doing all they can to cripple and destroy the war power of the Constitution, so that the suppression of the rebellion shall be an impossibility. These men look one way and row another, they are political hypocrites, and are very numerous! The third class are such men as are represented at Mozart Hall, and whose principles are expressed in the above resolutions. Their hearts are with the rebels, and they are too proud to pretend that they are not so.

Union Leagues vs. K. G. C.

The enemies of the country, under the name and guise of *democracy*, are making great exertions to extend the disloyal organization known as Knights of the Golden Circle. The Utica, N. Y., Herald, publishes the following letter from Mr. John L. Green, of Syracuse, one of the most active and efficient copperheads in that State. He is engaged, as his letter states, as traveling agent in the organization of K. G. C. lodges, and we may be sure that he is but one among many of such agents of mischief.

Now how are these propagandists of treason to be met so effectually as by the counter organization of Union Leagues? Let the good work go forward with all the energy that can be thrown into it, gathering into one vast brotherhood all loyal men of every creed, party and condition, not to save a party, but a country. Green appeals to those "staunch democrats that *can't be severed from the party* on any account;" while we appeal to men who cannot be swerved from their fidelity to the Union for the sake of party or anything else. Here is the letter:

SYRACUSE, April 9, 1863.

Mr. ——— ———, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: You will excuse me for addressing you a stranger to me; but from what I hear of you we need no formal introduction.—We are both true Democrats, and, as such, are friends at sight. My object in addressing you on this occasion is to learn if there can be organized in your town a circle of the K. G. C. so terrible to the Abolitionists. You are aware that they are organizing their "Union Leagues" everywhere, and unless we are up and doing they will beat us at the next general election. Having been chosen by our friends in New York City as traveling agent for Central New York, I shall soon give you a call. I am not able to name the day at this time, but will advise you of my visit in time for you to call in a few reliable friends for consultation. *Don't invite War Democrats*, for they are more than half Abolitionists, and not to be trusted with our secret; but *call in those staunch Democrats that can't be severed from our party on any account.*

Inclosed I send you the badge of our Order. All sworn members wear it on all public occasions, and may wear it at all times. They are open to the public to wear, for the reason that the more they are worn the more it disguises our Order, and it is harmless in the hands of the public, for none will be recognized as members without the *mystic grip*, which I hope to communicate to you when we meet.

Yours, truly, J. L. GREEN.

ANYTHING FOR OFFICE.—The Johnstown Democrat says, (after noticing the election of J. F. Condon as Superintendent of Common Schools for Cambria county,) "that Mr. Condon was the caucus nominee of the Democratic portion of the Directors—that he *voluntarily* appeared before the Democratic caucus and pledged himself as being unequivocally a Democrat—and not only a Democrat, but a 'Copperhead Democrat.' *That he could not have been elected under any other circumstances.*" We scarcely know who to pity most, Mr. Condon or the *enlightened* Democratic Directors. They are all a disgrace to Cambria county.

Capture of Grand Gulf!

OFFICIAL REPORT BY ADMIRAL PORTER.

The attack on Grand Gulf.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch:

Flag-Ship Benton, below Grand Gulf, Mississippi, April 29.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform you that by an arrangement with Gen. Grant, I attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf this morning, which were very formidable. After a fight of five hours and thirty minutes, we silenced the lower batteries, but failed to silence the upper one, which was high, strongly built, had guns of very heavy caliber, and the vessels were unmanageable in the heavy current. It fired but feebly toward the last, and the vessels all laid by and enfiladed it, while I went up a short distance to communicate with Gen. Grant, who concluded to land the troops and march over to a point, two miles below Grand Gulf.

I sent the Lafayette back to engage the upper batteries, which she did, and drove the persons out of it, as it did not respond after a few fires. At 6 p. m., we attacked the batteries again, and, under cover of the fire, all the transports passed by in good condition. The Benton, Tuscumbia, and Pittsburg were much cut up, having 24 killed, and 56 wounded, but they are all ready for service. We land the army in the morning on the other side, and march on Vicksburg.

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Navy Department received to-day the following:

Flag-Ship Benton, Grand Gulf, Miss., May 3, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Sec'y of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to report that I got under way this morning with the Lafayette, Carondelet, Mound City, and Pittsburg, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf, for the purpose of attacking them again, if they had not been abandoned. The enemy had left before we got up, blowing up their ammunition, spiking their large guns, and burying or taking away the lighter ones. The armament consisted of thirteen guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commandant of the batteries, was killed; also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says that many were wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action except those belonging there.

We had a hard fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them.

I have been all over the works, and found them as follows: One fort on a point of rocks, 75 feet high, calculated for six or seven guns, mounting two 7-inch rifles and one 8-inch and one Parrott gun on wheels, which was carried off. On the left of this work is a triangular work calculated to mount one heavy gun. These works are connected with another fort by a covered way, and double rifle pits extending one quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakely 100 pounder, one 8 inch, and two 30 pounders. The latter were lying burst or broken on the ground.

The gunboats had so covered up everything with earth that it was impossible to see at first what was there with the exception of the guns that were dismounted or broken.

Every gun that fell into our hands was in good condition, and we found a large quantity of ammunition.

These are by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburg, I have seen yet, and I am happy to say that we hold them.

I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since making the above examination, new forts have been passed nearly finished. They had no guns, but were complete of the kind as regards position, and had heavy field pieces in them.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Miss. Squadron.

ANOTHER CAVALRY RAID.

The heart of Mississippi invaded

WASHINGTON, Saturday May 9.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

GRAND GULF, MISS., May 6, Via CAIRO, May 9.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Sir: I learn that Col. Grierson, with his cavalry, has been heard of, first about ten days ago, in Northern Mississippi.

He moved thence and struck the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station.

He then moved southward toward Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which Gen. Lormney arrived.

He left at once, and moved toward Hazelhurst, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track.

Thence he pushed to Bahala, ten miles further south on the same road, and thence eastward on the Natchez road where he had a fight with Wiert Adams's cavalry.

From this point he moved back to the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, 10 miles South of Bahala; and when last heard from he was 3 miles from Summit, 10 miles South of Brookhaven, and was supposed to be making his way to Batton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroads, trestle-works, and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

VARIETIES OF TERMS.—A modest contemporary calls veal "unfinished beef." This is pretty good; but why not extend the vocabulary? Suppose we term lamb "incipient mutton," and denominate pig "premonitory pork?"

CLASSIFCATION OF RETAILERS

Of Merchandise in the County of Blair, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year commencing May, A. D. 1863.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

	Class.	Amount.
John Lingafelt,	13	10 00
J H Bell,	14	7 00
S Hoover,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
A F Osterloh,	13	10 00
Louis Goldman,	12	12 50
J C West,	14	7 00
James Quinn,	14	7 00
Mrs. James Quinn,	14	7 00
James D Rea,	13	10 00
James M Hewit,	11	15 00
Leamer & Law, liquor,		25 00
James R Patton,	14	7 00
George B Bowers,	14	7 00
Thomas Goodfellow,	13	10 00
James Condron,	12	12 50
A L Dieffenbacher,	13	10 00
F Shorter,	14	7 00
George A Jacobs,	14	7 00
E G Price,	13	10 00
Jacob Pircher,	14	7 00
George W Patterson,	13	10 00
Lloyd & Henry,	10	20 00
McFadden & Co., liquor,		25 00
Blackburn & Martin,	14	7 00
James M Cooper & Co.,	14	7 00
John McClure,	14	7 00
A L Holliday,	11	15 00
James M Kinports,	13	10 00
D R Christian,	14	7 00
E J Bollinger,	14	7 00
P McNally,	14	7 00
Mrs P McNally,	14	7 00
James Bingham,	14	7 00
Patton & Lowry,	14	7 00
Mrs. John Lovett,	14	7 00
J H Moore,	14	7 00
James Funk,	14	7 00
Jim Cramer & Bro,	14	7 00
Joseph Patton,	13	10 00
Mary Cox,	14	7 00
Wm Shomo,	14	7 00
Andrew Eckel,	14	7 00
Edwin Eberman,	14	7 00
B Goldman & Bro.,	14	7

Altoona Borough.

J W Moorehead,	14	7 00
John A Sprankle,	12	12 50
Elway & Bro.,	14	7 00
Wm O'Neil,	14	7 00
Jacob Ziuk,	14	7 00
James O'Neil,	14	7 00
S Riggs,	14	7 00
Louis Plack,	14	7 00
J & J Lowther,	14	15 00
A Roush,	14	7 00
M Thompson,	14	7 00
A Claubaugh,	14	7 00
Samuel Berlin & Co.,	14	7 00
C Jaggard,	12	12 50
John Flowers,	14	7 00
Jesse Smith,	14	7 00
George W Kessler,	14	7 00
Samuel I Fries,	14	7 00
John Leher,	14	7 00
Charles J Mann,	12	12 50
Joseph B Hileman,	12	12 50
Joseph Burkowitz, liquor,		25 00
John H Fritchey,	14	7 00
Murphy & McPike,	11	15 00
John Louden,	14	7 00
C C Shannon,	14	7 00
L M Whitefield,	14	7 00
R A O Kerr,	12	12 50
H Fettinger,	14	7 00
H Tuck,	13	10 00
Smith & Mann,	14	7 00
Daniel Laughman,	12	12 50
Charles E Collins,	14	7 00
H L Berkhart,	14	7 00
Jacob Wise,	14	7 00
Abraham Fleck,	14	7 00
Wm T Marriott,	14	7 00
Geis & Co.,	11	15 00
M J Ickes,	14	7 00
Percivil & Stymer,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters,	14	7 00
Thomas Helsop,	14	7 00
Sapdle Drifuse,	14	7 00
Henry Bell,	13	10 00
James Kerney,	13	10 00
E H Keugh & Co.,	14	7 00
John Cronin,	14	7 00

Antis Township.

Bell & Isett,	13	10 00
B F Bell,	13	10 00
John Bell,	14	7 00
Wm P Dysart,	13	10 00
Elliott & Miller,	13	10 00
Aaron Boyers,	14	7 00

Allegheny Township.

Richards, Joy & Co.,	11	15 00
Nicholas Funk,	14	7 00
—— Sackets,	13	10 00
John Canan,	14	7 00
Ephraim Lindsey,	14	7 00

Blair Township.

Alex. Knox	13	10
Mary Hoover,	13	10 00
H & F McIntosh,	14	7 00
Hugh McNeal,	13	10 00
Michael McCauley,	14	

Catharine Township.

Samuel Isett,	12	12 50

Frankstown Township.

David W Brown,	14	7 00
Jas McKeehan,	14	7 00
M L Stehley,	13	10 00

Freedom Township.

Diehl, Moses & co.,	14	7 00
John Riley,	14	7 00
Wm Anderson,	13	10 00
James McConnell,	14	7 00

Greenfield Township.

G W Mauk,	14	7 00
D C McCormick,	12	12 50

Gaysport Borough.

Watson, Denniston & co.,	8	30 00
McLanahan & Baird,	14	7 00

Huston Township.

D Good & co,	10	20 00
J P Hoover,	13	10 00
B Lorenz, (agent),	14	7 00

Juniata Township.

E J Leamer,	14	7 00

Logan Township.

Lloyd & co.,	11	15 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Everhart & Keagy,	12	12 50
J W Smith,	14	7 00
J G Herbst,	14	7 00
H Thatcher,	12	12 50
J C Sanders,	14	7 00

Snyder Township.

Bell & Isett,	14	7 00
Wm M Lyon & co., B. E. F.,	11	15 00
Wm M Lyon & co., T. F.,	11	15 00

Tyrone Borough.

J M Harper,	14	7 00
E W Graffius,	13	10 00
S Berlin,	14	7 00
Pruner & Burley,	13	10 00
Isaac P Walton,	14	7 00
Wm Nowlan & co.,	13	10 00
Ettinger & Ullman,	13	10 00
James McFarland, liquor,		25 00
P Sneringer & co.,	13	10 00
A G Toner,	14	7 00
G W Ramsey,	14	7 00

Tyrone Township.

D P Tussey & Bro,	13	10 00
S Isett,	13	10 00
Thaddeus McMullin,	14	7

Woodberry Township.

Joseph Kemp,	14	7 00
Joseph R Hewitt,	13	10 00
Sarah & J Ake,	14	7 00
Anderson Patterson,	13	10 00
H L Ake & co.,	14	7 00
James M Johnston,	14	7 00
J E Defebaugh,	14	7 00
John Royer,	14	7 00
Simon Ake,	14	7 00
Samuel Smith,	14	7 00
Roller & Vandevender,	13	10 00
Robert Alexander,	14	7

RESTAURANTS.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Moses Brown,	$10 00
Mrs. Riley,	10 00
Andrew Thompson,	10 00
Joseph Sonker,	10 00
C H Peoples,	10 00
Thomas Lewis,	10 00
Joseph Fogle,	10 00
Mrs W Smith,	10 00
Louis Bender,	10 00
Andrew Beyer,	10 00
Eng Gromuller,	10 00
Nicholas Walker,	10 00
Jacob Wilhelm,	10 00
George Smith,	10 00
Peter Closs,	10 00

Altoona Borough.

Otto Rossi,	10 00
J G Retter,	10 00
Jacob J Wilson,	10 00
John Smith,	10 00
John Ehringer,	10 00
Bernard Whistle,	10 00
Frederick Lehle,	10 00
William Marriott,	10 00
Caroline Shank,	10 00
Adam Bean,	10 00
Thomas Foster,	10 00
Peter Smith,	10 00
John Nagle,	10 00
Smith & Reibenack,	10 00
Alexander Jacobs,	10 00
Jacob Altman,	10 00
S Jenkins,	10 00
S Keyster,	10 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Samuel Swoope,	10 00

Snyder Township.

John C. McFarland,	10 00

Tyrone Borough.

G. Troutwine,	10 00
J. Stevens,	10 00

Woodberry Township.

Alex. McMurtrie,	10 00

BROKERS.

Johnston Jack & Co., Hollidaysburg.
James Gardner, "
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona.

BILLIARD TABLES.

D. K. Ramey, Hollidaysburg,
John Smith, Altoona.

BREWERS OF ALE AND BEER.

Altoona Borough.

George Ansbrenner.
Frederick Lehle.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Jacob Wilhelm,
F. W. Rauch.

Logan Township.

Wilhelm & Co.

Snyder Township.

Henry Burket.

DISTILLERIES.

George Ansbrenner, Altoona.
John Daily, Huston tp.
Frederick Snowberger, Taylor tp.
Paul Shifler, "

BAGATELLE TABLES.

Altoona Borough.

Alexander Jacobs.
Smith & Reibenack.
John Nagle.
Caroline Shank.
Felix King.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

F. W. Rauch.
Joseph Sonker.

The Law for the Retailers of Merchandise.

Dealers of the 8th class are estimated to sell between	$40,000	and $50,000
9th class betw'n	30,000	and 40,000
10th "	20,000	and 30,000
11th "	15,000	and 20,000
12th "	10,000	and 15,000
13th "	5,000	and 10,000
14th "	less than	5,000

Notice is hereby given that I will hold an appeal at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1863, for the purpose of making all necessary reductions and corrections in the foregoing appraisements.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

May 2, 1863—4t.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "Whig, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ Promising—To see a young man advertising in an anti-war journal.

☞ The clothes-line of Mr. James Quinn was robbed of a lot of clothing on Friday night the 8th inst.

☞ Mr. A. P. Baker has been appointed High Constable, by the Town Council, in the place of Geo. W. Russ, resigned.

☞ The Rev. Thomas Williamson has been elected Superintendent of Common Schools in Mifflin county.

☞ At the great battle of Gen. Hooker, on the Rappahannock, he lessened the rebel army, in prisoners and killed, 18,000. He then crossed the river, owing to its sudden and rapid rise, and is now again driving Gen. Lee to the wall. We expect to hear thrilling news soon.

☞ The following named gentlemen compose the Board of Enrollment in this District as appointed by the President, viz: Capt. J. D. Campbell, of Huntingdon, Provost Marshall; Dr. A. Rothrock, of Mifflin, Surgeon; M. S. Harr, of Cambria, Commissioner.

☞ Levi D. Dasher, aged 18 years two months and six days, a private in Company C, 76th Reg't Penna. Vols, died in General Hospital at Hilton Head, Port Royal South Carolina, on the 16th day of April, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea. He was the son of Mrs. Daniel Beegle, deceased, by a former husband.

The 125th.

The 125th Regiment is expected home in a few days. They are now in Harrisburg. Preparations are being made by our people for a proper reception of those of them who belong to this place. The brave "boys" will, no doubt, have reason to be pleased with their welcome reception.

☞ On Friday night, the 8th instant, two fine horses were stolen from the stable of David C. Irwin, a short distance below town, and on the same night one was taken from the stable of Wm. Hileman, near Frankstown. The missing horses were tracked to the neighborhood of Yellow Springs, some 10 or 12 miles from the place where they were stolen, and a six-shooter revolver was found, which was supposed to have been lost by the thieves. Tracks were seen where they had dismounted, as if looking for the lost revolver, and after following them a short distance farther the trail was lost. See advertisement.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following list embraces all the killed and wounded in the 125th and 84th regiments, as far as we could learn:

125th—Killed, Lieut. Jesse Stewart, Co. A, and D. Oswald. Wounded, Lieut. Col. Zink, Capt. H. W. Marshal, Lieut. W. F. Martin, Lieut. A. Evans, Sergt. J. Houck, Jas. London, John Love, John McKamey.

84th Regiment.—Killed, Obenour, Nunemacher, and Tetwiler. Wounded, Assistant Surgeon Wagner, Lieut. Wirsiny, thigh, Corp. J. Lydie, Co. K, Jos. Uler, Co. D, Benj. Hepple. co. G. Lieuts. J. S. Mitchel, and Jackson Co. H, unhurt but taken prisoners.

110th, Co. H—1st. Sergt. James W. Rigg, Corp. A. B. Hook, James Cowan and Joseph T. Hamilton, killed; Corp. A. A. Cramer, J. Dougherty, John Snyder, Peter Stifler and H. B. Baker, wounded; William Hollan, missing.

☞ We extract the following from a letter in the last Huntingdon Monitor, signed by our old neighbor John Dougherty, Esq. Mr. Dougherty's heart has always been right, although sometimes he went astray in supporting the Democracy. We are glad that he is right now. Of course the Monitor denounces him:

"Sir, when an attempt is being made to array the Democratic party on the side of *Pagan philosophy*, by denouncing, in President Lincoln, the system of *compensated emancipation*, by which Europe was rescued from slavery, I must be permitted to protest against such propositions in the name of humanity, and, as against the teachings and practice of that faith which freed the slave, ransomed the captive, softened the barbarian, enlightened the ignorant, refined philosophy, and civilized the world?"

PROF. MCCOY.—This celebrated elocutionist, by invitation of the Union League of Hollidaysburg, delivered his popular oration on "The London *Times* and the Rebellion," in the Court House, on Monday evening last. The platform was decorated with national flags, arranged in a tasteful manner, and extracts from the Constitution and Washington's Farewell Address, printed in large letters, were arranged in full view of the audience. The attendance was large, and the Professor was applauded throughout his lengthy oration. His arguments against the supremacy of "State Rights," "Secession," and the kindred doctrines of Calhoun and his disciples are unanswerable. The Professor's style is theatrical, and well calculated to attract the public, while his humor, irony, and sarcasm overwhelm his opponents as effectually as his arguments. The Professor is doing good service in the great cause of the Union, and should be heard everywhere.—*Reg.*

MILITIA ENROLLING ACT.
Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States at its last session enacted a law entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last; and

Whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and

Whereas, For these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute, and

Whereas, No service can be more praise worthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government and

Whereas, For the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that all able bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in persuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, with certain exceptions not necessary to be here mentioned, and declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose and

Whereas, It is claimed and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in said act who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of any of the States thereof, are not absolutely concluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons under treaties or the law of nations retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privilege of citizenship and residence within the United States under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress, any persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this Proclamation, nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such sons who has so as aforesaid declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise within the United States, under the laws thereof, or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

☞ Gen. Stonewall Jackson, the greatest rebel General, is dead. He died from wounds received last week in the fight with Hooker.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

MARRIED.

On April 20th, 1863, by the Rev. D. G. Bradford, Mr. R. T. McKELVY, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Miss ELLEN SPEER, of Pittsburg, late of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Schmidt, Mr. LEONARD WILHELM to Miss CATHARINE MAY, both of Altoona, Pa.

DIED.

At his residence in Gaysport, on the 10th inst., after a short illness, GEORGE RILEY.

On the 28th ult., in this place, RACHEL JANE, daughter of Paul Unjard, dec'd, aged 14 months.

Dearest Rachel thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

In this place, on Monday, May 4th, CHRISTINA D., daughter of P. McNally, aged 19 years and 10 months.

Stop the Thief!
THREE HORSES STOLEN!

ON Friday night, the 8th inst, two large bay horses were stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, near Hollidaysburg, viz:

Two dark bay horses, one six years old, about 17 hands high, a small star in the face, and one white hind foot, not fat and leggy, with an old scar on the back part of one front foot, high headed, with a light tail. The other one was about 16 hands high, 5 years old, a small star on his face, knuckled in one front pasture joint, long in the back, with a heavy tail.

DAVID C. IRWIN,
Hollidaysburg P. O.

ALSO—On the same night, from the subscriber, a well-built bay horse, 4 years old, a star in his face, about 15½ hands high, short thick mane, carried up well, and was tramped in one of his hind feet above the hoof.

Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid to any person who will give information leading to the discovery of either of the above horses. We will also give $50 for information leading to the conviction of the thief or thieves who stole the above horses.

WM. HILEMAN,
Frankstown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

May 18, 1863-3t.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.

Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

Office of Assessor of Internal Revenue,
17th Collection District of Pa.
Hollidaysburg, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Taxpayers of this District are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," and the Act to amend the same, passed March 3, 1863, the second annual assessment will be made on and after the first MONDAY, (4th day) of May inst. The assessment will embrace the following items:

1. INCOMES.—All incomes for the year ending December 31, 1862, must be returned to the Assistant Assessors under oath in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the blank forms provided for that purpose.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of $600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of $600, that being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of $600.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other judiciary capacity, are to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and, the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90 of the excise law shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

INCUMBRANCES, RENTS AND REPAIRS.

Interest paid by any person on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate on which he resides, may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs, as well as the amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

FARMERS.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself or his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistance of the laborers, and the manure purchased by farmers to maintain their land in *present* productive condition, will be allowed.

Farm produce, which the producer has on hand on the 31st day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

2. ENUMERATED ARTICLES.—All articles named in section 77 of the law (Schedule A) will be assessed for the taxes to which they are liable for the year ending May 1, 1864, viz:

Carriages kept for use, for hire, or for passengers.
Yachts.
Billiard Tables.
Silver Plate.
Gold Plate.

The former assessment on the above named articles having been made for the year 1862.

These returns must be made to the Assistant Assessors within TEN DAYS from the date of delivery of the blanks. Neglect or refusal to comply within the time named, imposes the duty on the Assessor or Assistant Assessor to estimate the income and the tax upon enumerated articles, with an addition of *fifty per centum*.

The entire income tax of every person will be assessed at the residence of the party, and not at the place of business.

LICENSES.

All licenses assessed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1863, will continue in force until the first day of May, 1864.

***And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year, will expire on the first day of May following, and will be issued on the payment of a rateable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such licenses; and such licenses so granted will be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued; *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation, that on the first day of May, 1863, held an unexpired license, will be assessed a rateable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, 1864.

All persons doing business within this district must apply for a new license to run from the date their present license expires, (which, in most cases, is September 1st, 1863,) to the first of May, 1864.—Whenever by the amendments new rates of licenses are established, the new licenses will be assessed at the new rates, and in all cases where the present license expires September 1st, 1863, the new license will cover a period of eight months, and must be assessed to pay two-thirds of the yearly tax.

PENALTIES.

When an assessment for license has been made, upon neglect or refusal to give the list or make the application within the time required, and the assessment is returned in the annual list, the fifty per centum penalty prescribed in section 12 must be added, and cannot be omitted, either by the assessor or collector.

By the act March 3, 1863, the penalty of two years' imprisonment is added to the punishment provided in former acts, for those who fail to take out license when required by the excise laws of the United States.

The former annual assessment was much embarrassed for want of information on the part of the citizens, with regard to the duties imposed on them by the excise law. It is manifest that with the knowledge now attained, on the part of the tax-payer, and with the assistance rendered by this circular, ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded by delinquents in the hope of avoiding the penalties provided.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,
May 16:3t. 17th District Penna.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
A Rare Chance to Purchase a Desirable Farm.

GRABILL MYERS offers his farm, containing 225 acres, for sale. Will sell it in lots of fifty or one hundred acres, or whole tract, to suit purchasers. The situation will suit well for two or more farms. One hundred acres cleared and under good cultivation; balance timbered with chestnut and oak. Situate in Logan township, three miles northeast of Altoona, Pa., where there is a market equal to the cities of the State. Nine miles from Hollidaysburg. The investment cannot fail of being a good one, as the surrounding lands must increase in value in a ratio with the improvements of Altoona. The buildings are a new Bank Barn 75 by 40 feet, a good dwelling house, with all other out buildings. There are on the premises one hundred apple trees of the finest fruit, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees. The soil is red shale, in quality next to limestone.

For further particulars, call and see the farm, or address G. L. MYERS,
May 9, 1863-3t*. Altoona, Pa.

BIENNIAL APPEALS.—The Assessors of the several townships and boroughs of Blair county are hereby notified that the Appeals for the present year will be held in the Commissioners' Office, at Hollidaysburg, as follows, viz:

For Blair, Catharine, Frankstown, Freedom, Greenfield, Snyder, Woodberry and North Woodberry townships, and Gaysport and Hollidaysburg boroughs, on

Tuesday, 12th day of May next.

For Allegheny, Antis, Huston, Juniata, Logan, Taylor and Tyrone townships, and Altoona, Martinsburg and Tyrone boroughs, on

Wednesday, 13th day of May next.

The several assessors of said townships and boroughs will please have their assessments present at the time and place indicated, and all taxables feeling aggrieved by any change in or addition to the respective assessments of their real and personal property, will please meet the Board of Appeal, and make their statements, and receive such redress as the Board may lawfully grant.

GEORGE KOON,
J. M. KINKEAD,
DANIEL SHOCK,
Commissioners.

Attest—Jos. Baldrige, Clerk.
Hollidaysburg, May 9, 1863.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14] E. G. PRICE'S.

Duff's College.
Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland 1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE.
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term. 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company.
OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g
May 2, 1863:3m.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts
PITTSBURG, PA.;

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $25 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863—3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
429 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone Apply to
J. M. COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.
Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

May 2, 1863-3m.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

POETRY.

The Meeting Place.

ISAIAH XXXV. 10.

Where the faded flower shall freshen,—
Freshen never more to fade;
Where the shaded sky shall brighten,
Brighten never more to shade;
Where the sunshine never scorches;
Where the star beams cease to chill;
Where no tempests stir the echoes
Of the wood, or wave or hill;
Where the morn shall wake in gladness,
And the noon the joy prolong,
Where the daylight dies in fragrance,
'Mid the bursts of holy song:
Brother we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest!

Where no shadow shall bewilder,
Where life's parade is o'er,
Where the sleep of sin is broken,
And the dreamer dreams no more;
Where the bond is never severed;
Partings, claspings, sob and moan,
Midnight waking, twilight weeping,
Heavy noontide all are done.
Where the child has found its mother,
Where the mother finds the child,
Where dear families are gathered,
That were scattered on the wild.
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest.

Where the hidden wound is healed,
Where the blighted life re-blooms,
Where the smitten heart the freshness
Of its buoyant youth resumes;
Where the love that here we lavish
On the withering leaves of time,
Shall have fadeless flowers to fix on,
In an ever spring bright clime,
Where we find the joy of loving,
As we never loved before,
Loving on, unchilled, unhindered,
Loving once and ever more:
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest!

Where a blasted world shall brighten,
Underneath a bluer sphere,
And a softer, gentler sunshine
Shed its healing splendor here;
Where earth's barren vales shall blossom,
Putting on the robe of green,
And a purer, fairer Eden
Be where only wastes have been;
Where a King in Kingly Glory,
Such as earth has never known,
Shall assume the righteous sceptre,
Claim and wear the holy crown:
Brother, we shall meet and rest,
'Mid the holy and the blest!

THE FARMER.

Taking the Hint.

It is truly surprising to see how slow some farmers take the hint. It seems as if the adage held true that "when it rained porridge their dish was always bottom upwards." A wide-awake farmer will try and see that every opportunity is improved for self-improvement and improvement of his farm. The frost destroys about one-half the blossoms on his apple trees: everybody prognosticates the loss of fruit; instead of that, the other half that remain are larger, and fairer, and finer flavored than usual, and the *trees*, instead of being exhausted, are ready for another crop next year. Why has not the farmer taken the hint and thinned out his fruit *every bearing year?* But no; the next season sees his orchard overloaded—fruit small and well formed; consequently unfit for market. Yet he boasts of the fine crop of large ones last year, without profiting by the hints given him by nature; his dish was upside down."

A farmer raises the best crop of carrots on a spot of ground where the wash of the barnyard ran into it after every hard shower; did he take the hint and apply liquid manure? No, not at all: his "dish was upside down."

A shrewd farmer, whose dish is right side up, raises large crops, which were the admiration of the whole neighborhood, and for years the farm showed the advantages of deep handling; but not a single farmer in the vicinity took the hint. The farmer sold his farm at a high figure, as they all supposed it was a wonderfully productive farm. His successor at once went back into the old style of surface scratching, and considers himself a cheated man, as he does not raise any better crops than his neighbors. He was slow to take the hint; his "dish was wrong side up."

A staunch former complained that his soil was too loose and light. Ashes was suggested as worth trying. "Well, now you mention it, I believe it will do good. I bought a part of my farm from a man who was a wonderful fellow to save up ashes, and around his cabin it lay in heaps. I took away the house, and to this day I notice that when the plow runs along that spot the ground turns up moist and close grained." "It is strange that his dish was not right side up."

Here are other things that clearly show the farmer's dish not to be right side up: such as running in debt for more land than can be cultivated to advantage; buying unnecessary articles, and doing without those which are necessary; want of economy; neglecting the payment of small accounts till they accumulate in such a manner as to afford him a "*run* of business," independent of his farming operations; keeping unnecessary animals to devour his produce; one dog, if fed to the full, will cost as much as two children, and he is of very little service to the farmer, unless he considers having his cattle and other animals frightened and his neighbor's sheep bitten and mangled, as belonging to necessary farm opperations; more horses than can be used to advantage indicate bad economy; horses require more fodder and better than any of our domestic animals; hence, if not profitably employed they are a drawback on the farm.

The farmer who has any reason to expect good luck must take the hint and have a good pile of wood up to his door for another year. See that fencing poles are hauled ready for spring use, so the cattle may be restricted within the limits assigned them, least they become ambitious and commence a *fillibustering* expedition to acquire more territory. To have your dish right side up, take the hints as thrown out for you by nature and art; be prompt, and let everything be done in good season.

Early Sowing.

A few bright, warm days, such as always occur the latter part of April, are usually sufficient to bring on an attack of the planting fever. The garden must be plowed or spaded, beds laid off, and in go the beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc. They find a cold bed, the sail is packed over them by repeated rains, and many of the seeds rot outright, or the slender germs fail to lift the heavy soil pressing upon them. It is far better to leave sowing most seeds until the ground is dry and warm. A few seeds of the hardy sorts, such as early peas, potatoes, onions, salsify, etc., may be put in during the month of April, but May 15th, is sufficiently early for the generality of seeds. They will then come up quickly and grow rapidly. Every one knows, that a quick grown vegetable is far better than one which has taken a whole season to mature. Beets for late fall and winter use, do best when sown from the first to the middle of June. —*Am. Agriculturist.*

Time to Sow Flax Seed.

I have noticed in the Farmer an article on the subject of flax. I think the 10th of May about the best time to sow flax seed, although freezing the ground a little will not kill the seed after it is sown.—Loamy land is good for flax. It is the most profitable crop that the farmer can raise, for it is very high at present. The lint is worth 18 cents per pound, and the seed $2,50 per bushel. We get from three to five hundred pounds of lint per acre, and from seven to twelve bushels of seed. Flax should be sown on clean land where it will be free from weeds. It should be pulled and the seed whipped off by hand or a machine made on purpose. Such a machine consists of two rollers, both turning inward; the heads of the flax pass between them; the bolls of the flax are crushed, and the seed drops out. When flax is pulled it should be kept in small bundles, that you can clasp in both hands, then, after whipping off the seed spread and roll it, and then break, swingle and tie it up ready for market. We call the barley crop next to flax for profit.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,
WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia.
HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

To Consumptives.
THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,
IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40. WAGES PAID $100
TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.
Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.
Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

$30. Employment! $100
COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."
I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
April 1, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.
ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.
The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE
Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR,
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
HATS & CAPS,
WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.
☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.
Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:
Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.
This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.
Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.
An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.
Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.
The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.
The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.
A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.
Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,
A light, cheap and useful article.
Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,
A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.
I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.
The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,
A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.
All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.
THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.
WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers;—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

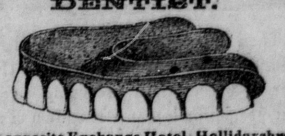
COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.
THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.
The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14.] E. G. PRICE'S.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.;
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.
BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—26

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.
ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

TERMS.
The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.
☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.
☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.